bulblets can contribute in easy propagation of these species. Plants of all species are being further observed for any more instances of such proliferation in this genus.

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LOCATION OF THE HOLOTYPE OF *GRONA FILICAULIS* KURZ (LEGUMINOSAE)

Panigrahi & Tiwari (1975) identified, with the help of original description, the two specimens *Tiwari* 20395 i (BM) and 20395 ii (K) collected from Madhya Pradesh (India), with the Burmese species, *Nogra filicaulis* (Kurz) Merr. (=*Grona filicaulis* Kurz) based on "Pegu, *Kurz*". They stated, "no other specimen has been traced, including the type, although a search has been made in the Indian herbaria at Calcutta and Dehra Dun and at the British Museum (BM) and Kew"

It is, however, a comfort to report here that during the recent re-arrangement of the several thousands of specimens held in the Calcutta herbarium (CAL) after the twenty four floristic regions within twelve main geographical regions of the World recognised for the purpose, a specimen annotated "*Grona filicaulis* Kurz" in Kurz's own handwriting, has been located. The specimen labelled, 'Pegu, 29.12.1870, *S. Kurz* 2549' bears a pencil numbering 211/3 but no accession number of the Calcutta herbarium. Obviously then, it was not available in the section popularly known earlier as the 'General herbarium'; it was presumably preserved in one of the small local herbaria *viz.* for "Burma" and had escaped attention of Dr. Tiwari when he sent his specimens to my former Kew address for identification.

The specimen *S. Kurz* 2549 (CAL) comprises three fragments—all belonging to a single plant; the largest fragment represents a twiner from the root and has 14 1-foliolate leaves; the fragment on the top left has three leaves and the one on the top right, one leaf and a dehisced pod without any seed. The flowers which Kurz described as "parvi, flavi, pedicellati, cirrhoso-pedunculate, axillares" are not apparently evident and the seeds "nitentia, olivacea, nigromaculato", have fallen off from the dehisced pod. All the leaves are 1-foliolate; no 3-foliolate leaves depicted in fig. 1A by Panigrahi & Tiwari (1975), are present. Otherwise, the specimen fits in with the detailed description of *Nogra filicaulis* (Kurz) Merrill given by Panigrahi and Tiwari (l.c.) and corresponds with the protologue of *Grona filicaulis* Kurz in every other detail. I, therefore, treat this specimen as the holotype of *G. filicaulis* Kurz.

A photograph of this very important specimen (Plate I) is reproduced here for the benefit of taxonomists interested in the systematics of the genus *Nogra* Merrill; duplicate prints of the same are also being sent

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Date of receipt : 6.5.77. Date of acceptance : 20.7.77

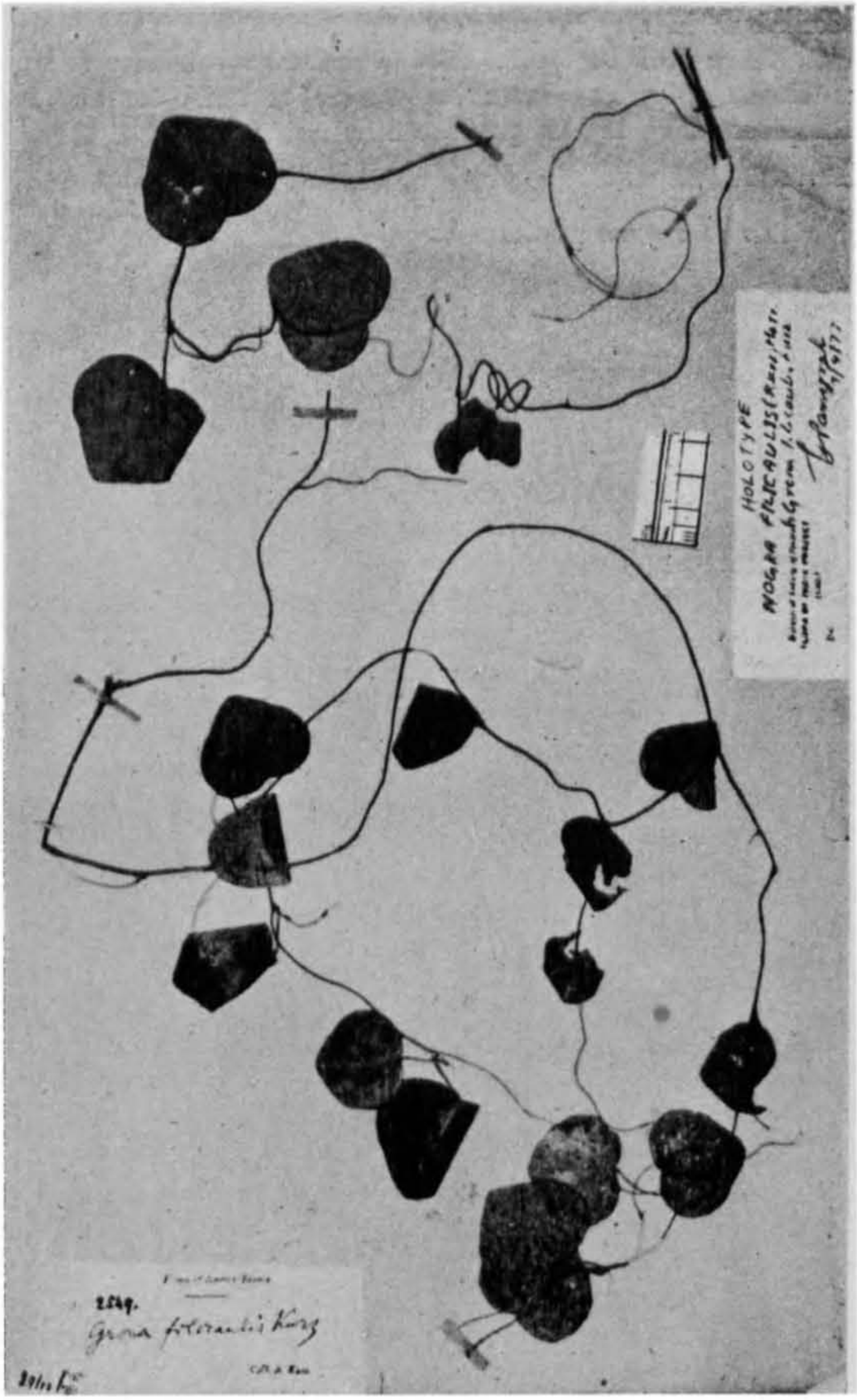

Plate I. Holotype of *Grona filicaulis* Kurz

to the Kew herb. (K) and British Museum (BM) for record.

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